

Treaty between the United States of America and the United Tribes of Sac and Fox Indians.

Articles of a Treaty, made at Saint Louis in the District of Louisiana Between William Henry Harrison Governor of the Indiana Territory and of the District of Louisiana, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the said Territory and District, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any Treaty or Treaties which may be found necessary with any of the North American Tribes of Indians of the one part and the chiefs and head men of the United Sac and Fox Tribes of the other part.

- Article 1<sup>st</sup> The United States receive the United Sac and Fox Tribes into their friendship and protection, and the said Tribes agree to consider themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other Power whatsoever.
- Article 2<sup>nd</sup> The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and of the said Indian Tribes shall be as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of the Sasemade River. Thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth and down the said Jefferson to the Mississippi, Thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Quissenssing River and up the same to a point which shall be thirty six miles in a direct line from the mouth of the said River Thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox River <sup>(a branch of the Illinois)</sup> crosses the small lake called Sakaregan, Thence down the Fox River to the Illinois River and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said Tribes for and in consideration of the friendship and protection of the United States which is now extended to them, of the goods (to the value of two thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty cents) which are now delivered and of the annuity hereinafter stipulated to be paid, do hereby give and relinquish <sup>forever</sup> to the United States all the lands included within the above described boundary.
- Article 3<sup>rd</sup> In consideration of the cession and relinquishment of land made in the preceding Article the United States will deliver to the said Tribes at the Town of Saint Louis or some other convenient place on the Mississippi yearly and every year goods suited to the circumstances of the Indians of the value of one thousand dollars. Six hundred of which are intended for the SACS and Four hundred for the FOXES. Noting that value at the first cost of the goods in the City or place in the United States where they shall be procured. And of the said Tribes shall hereafter at an annual delivery of the goods aforesaid, receive that a part of their annuity should be furnished in Domestic Animals Implements of husbandry and other articles convenient for them, and compensation to useful Artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual delivery be furnished accordingly.
- Article 4<sup>th</sup> The United States will never interfere with the said Tribes in the possession of the lands which they rightfully claim but will on the contrary protect them in the quiet enjoyment of the same against their own Citizens and against all other white persons who may intrude upon them. And the said Tribes do hereby engage that they will never sell their lands or any part thereof to any Sovereign Power but the United States nor to the Citizens or Subjects of any other Sovereign Power, nor to the Citizens of the United States.
- Article 5<sup>th</sup> Since the friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian Tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other. By the said Tribes or either of them to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or one of his Deputies and by the Superintendent or other Person appointed by the President to the Chief of the said Tribes. And it shall be the duty of the said Chief upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the Person or Persons against whom the complaint is made to the end that he or they may be punished according to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed, and in like manner of any Robbery Violence or murder shall be committed in any Indian or Indian belonging to the said Tribes or either of them, the Person or Persons so offending shall be tried and if found guilty punished in the like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is further agreed that the Chief of the said Tribes shall to the utmost of their power exert themselves to recover Horses or other property which may be stolen from any Citizen or Citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of their Tribes and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Superintendent or other Person authorized to receive it that it may be restored to the proper owner, and in cases where the intentions of the Chief shall be insufficient in recovering the property stolen as aforesaid if sufficient proof can be obtained that such property was actually stolen by any Indian or Indians belonging to the said Tribes or either of them the United States may deduct from the annuity of the said Tribes or sum equal to the value of the property which has been stolen. And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of the said Tribes a safe and unimpeded way for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their Citizens provided that the property so stolen cannot be recovered and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a Citizen of the United States.
- Article 6<sup>th</sup> If any Citizen of the United States or other white Person should form a settlement upon lands which are the property of the SACS and FOX Tribes upon complaint being made thereof to the Superintendent or other Person having charge of the affairs of the Indians such settler shall forthwith be removed.
- Article 7<sup>th</sup> As long as the lands which are ceded are now ceded to the United States remain their property the Indians belonging to the said Tribes shall enjoy the privilege of hunting and hunting upon them.
- Article 8<sup>th</sup> As the laws of the United States regarding trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes are already returned to the country inhabited by the SACS and FOX Tribes and as it is provided by those laws that no person shall come as a Trader in the Indian country without a license under the hand and seal of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or other Person appointed for the purpose by the President. The said Tribes do promise and agree that they will not suffer any Trader to reside amongst them without such license and that they will from time to time give notice to the Superintendent or to the agent for them of all the traders that may be in their country.
- Article 9<sup>th</sup> In order to put a stop to the abuses and disorders which are practiced upon the said Tribes by the private traders the United States will at a convenient time establish a trading house or factory where the individuals of the said Tribes can be supplied with goods at a more reasonable rate than they have been accustomed to procure them.
- Article 10<sup>th</sup> In order to secure the security of their friendship and affection for the United States and a respectful deference for their advice by an act which will not only be acceptable to them but to the common Father of all the nations of the earth the said Tribes do hereby solemnly promise and agree that they will put an end to the bloody wars which have hitherto existed between their Tribes and those of the Quicks and Little Osages. And for the purpose of bringing the Tomhaws and renewing the friendly intercourse between themselves and the Osages a meeting of their respective Chiefs shall take place at which under the direction of the above named Commissioner or the agent of Indian Affairs residing at Saint Louis an adjustment of all their differences shall be made and peace established upon a firm and lasting basis.
- Article 11<sup>th</sup> As it is probable that the Government of the United States will establish a military post at or near the mouth of the Quissenssing River and as the lands on the lower side of the river may not be suitable for that purpose the said Tribes hereby agree that a Fort may be built either on the upper side of the Quissenssing or on the right bank of the Mississippi as the one or the other may be found most convenient and a tract of land not exceeding two miles square shall be given for that purpose. And the said Tribes do further agree that they will at all times allow to Traders and other persons travelling through their country under the authority of the United States a free and safe passage for themselves and their property of every description. And that for such passage they shall at no time and on no account whatever be subject to any Tax or Exaction.
- Article 12<sup>th</sup> This Treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting Parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof the said William Henry Harrison and the chiefs and head men of the said Sac and Fox Tribes have hereunto set their hands and affixed their Seals.

Done at Saint Louis in the District of Louisiana on the Third day of November One Thousand eight hundred and four and of the Independence of the United States the Twenty ninth.

In presence of (The words "a number of the Senators in the third line of the second article" and the word "forever" in the fifth line of the same article being first interlined)

Wm. Prince Secretary to the Commissioner

John Griffin one of the Judges of the Indiana Territory

John Murphy do.

Amos Stoddard, Capt. Corps of Artillery.

Ch. Pontiac

Aug. Pontiac

Wago

Wm. Lee - U. S. States Artillery

J. Delmonay

Additional Article

It is agreed that nothing in this Treaty contained shall affect the claim of any individual or individuals who may have obtained Grants of land from the Spanish Government and which are not included within the general boundary line laid down in this Treaty. Provided that such Grants have at any time been made known to the said Tribes and recognized by them.

William Henry Harrison

Sagoyewais or Sagoyewais his mark

Pashepah or the Tiger his mark

Quashquaw or Jumping Fish his mark

Outshequah or Sun Fish his mark

Hashshequachiqua or the Bear his mark

Sworn Interpreters

Joseph Barron

Philip Bolen

his

mark



Fact Tax, 1804

3. 1805

N 48°

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By the President of the United States of America,  
A Proclamation.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the United Tribes of Sac and Fox Indians was concluded and signed on the third day of November one thousand Eight hundred and four, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the Twenty fifth day of January following, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which Treaty is in the words following to wit,

A Treaty between the United States of America and the United Tribes of Sac and Fox Indians.

Articles of a Treaty made at St Louis in the District of Louisiana. Between William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory and of the District of Louisiana, Superintendant of Indians affairs for the said Territory and District, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any Treaty or Treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Northwestern Tribes of Indians of the one part, and the Chiefs and Head men of the United Sac and Fox tribes of the other part.

Article 1 The United States receive the United Sac and Fox tribes into their friendship and protection, and the said Tribes agree to consider themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other power



power whatsoever.

Article 2<sup>d</sup> The general boundary line between the Lands of the United States and of the said Indian Tribes shall be as follows to wit, Beginning at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of the Gasconade River; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth and down the said Jefferson to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the Mouth of the Arkansas river and up the same to a point which shall be thirty six miles in a direct line from the Mouth of the said river, thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox River (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small Lake called Sakaegan, thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said Tribes for and in consideration of the friendship and protection of the United States which is now extended to them, of the goods (to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty Cents) which are now delivered, and of the annuity herein after stipulated to be paid do hereby cede and relinquish forever to the United States, all the lands included within the above described boundary.

Article 3 In consideration of the Cession and relinquishment of land made in the preceding article, the United States will deliver to the said Tribes at the town of St Louis or some other convenient place on the Mississippi yearly and every year goods suited to the circumstances of the  
Indians

Indians of the value of one thousand dollars (six hundred of which are intended for the Sac's and Four hundred for the Fox's) reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the City or place in the United States where they shall be procured. And if the said Tribes shall hereafter at an annual delivery of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in Domestic animals, implements of husbandry and other utensils convenient for them, or in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual delivery be furnished accordingly.

Article 4 The United States will never interrupt the said Tribes in the possession of the Lands which they rightfully claim, but will on the contrary protect them in the quiet enjoyment of the same against their own citizens and against all other white persons who may intrude upon them. And the said Tribes do hereby engage that they will never sell their lands or any part thereof to any sovereign power nor to the Citizens of the United States.

Article 5 Least the Friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian Tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place but instead thereof  
complaint



complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other - By the said tribes or either of them to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or one of his Deputies and by the Superintendent or other person appointed by the President, to the Chiefs of the said Tribes. And it shall be the duty of the said Chiefs upon complaint being made as aforesaid to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and in like manner if any robbery violence or murder shall be committed on any indian or Indians belonging to the said Tribes or either of them, the person or persons so offending shall be tried and if found guilty punished in the like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is further agreed, that the Chiefs of the said Tribes shall to the utmost of their power exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of their tribes, and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Superintendent or other person authorized to receive it that it may be restored to the proper owner; and in cases where the exertions of the Chiefs shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen as aforesaid if sufficient proof can be obtained that such property was actually stolen by any indian



indian or indians belonging to the said Tribes or either of them the United States may deduct from the annuity of the said Tribes a sum equal to the value of the property which has been stolen. And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of the said Tribes a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens provided that the property so stolen cannot be recovered and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a Citizen of the United States.

Article 6 If any citizen of the United States or other white person should form a settlement upon lands which are the property of the Sac and Fox tribes upon complaint being made thereof to the Superintendent or other person having charge of the affairs of the Indians, such intruder shall forthwith be removed.

Article 7 As long as the Lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property, the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living and hunting upon them.

Article 8 As the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes are already extended to the Country inhabited



inhabited by the Sauke and Foxes, and as it is provided by these laws that no person shall reside as a trader in the Indian country without a license under the hand and seal of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or other person appointed for the purpose by the President. The said Tribes do promise and agree that they will not suffer any trader to reside amongst them without such license; and that they will from time to time give notice to the Superintendent or to the agent for their tribes of all the traders that may be in their Country.

Article 9 In order to put a stop to the abuses and impositions which are practised upon the said Tribes by the private traders the United States will at a convenient time establish a trading house or Factory where the individuals of the said Tribes can be supplied with goods at a more reasonable rate than they have been accustomed to procure them.

Article 10 In order to evince the sincerity of their friendship and affection for the United States and a respectful deference for their advice by an act which will not only be acceptable to them but to the common father of all the nations of the earth - the said Tribes do hereby solemnly promise and agree that they will put an end to the bloody war which has heretofore raged between their tribes and those of the great and little Osages. And for

for the purpose of burying the Tomhawk and renewing the friendly intercourse between themselves and the Osages a meeting of their respective Chiefs shall take place, at which under the direction of the above named Commissioner or the agent of Indians residing at St Louis an adjustment of all their differences shall be made and peace established upon a firm and lasting basis.

Article 11 As it is probable that the Government of the United States will establish a military post at or near the Mouth of the Osage - consing river and as the land on the lower side of the river may not be suitable for that purpose the said Tribes hereby agree that a fort may be built either on the upper side of the Osageconsing or on the right bank of the Mississippi, as the one or the other may be found most convenient, and a tract of land not exceeding two miles square shall be given for that purpose. And the said Tribes do further agree that they will at all times allow to traders and other persons travelling through their country under the authority of the United States a free and safe passage for themselves and their property of every description. And that for such passage they shall at no time and on no account whatever be subject to any toll or exaction.

Article 12 This Treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the



the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof, the said William Henry Harrison and the Chiefs and Head men of the Sac and Fox Tribes have hereunto set their hands and affixed their Seals. DONE at Saint Louis in the District of Louisiana on the third day of November one thousand Eight hundred and four, and of the Independence of the United States the Twenty Ninth

In presence of (the words "a branch of the Illinois" in the third line of the second article and the word "forever" in the fifth line of the same article being first interlined)

(Signed) William Henry Harrison Seal

Lagouvois or Lagouva his Seal

Pashepalo or the Giga his Seal

Quashquame or Jumping fish his Seal

Outchequaha or bun fish his Seal

Wahshequashquia or the Bear his Seal

Wm Prince Secretary to the Commissioner

John Griffin one of the Judges of the Ind<sup>Ter</sup>

Bruff May<sup>r</sup> City MS

Amos Stoddard Cap<sup>t</sup> Corps Artillery

P. Chouteau

Ch<sup>r</sup> Gratiot

Sug Chouteau

Vigo

S<sup>t</sup> Marcell S<sup>t</sup> M<sup>t</sup> State Artillery

J Delaunay

Sworn Interpreters

Joseph Barron

Hypolite Bolon his Seal

#### Additional article

It is agreed that nothing in this Treaty contained shall affect the claim of any individual or individuals who may have obtained grants of land from the Spanish Government and which are not included within the general boundary line laid down in this Treaty, Provided that such grant have at any time been made known to the said Tribes and recognized by them.

Now




Now therefore to the end that the said Treaty maybe  
observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United  
States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby  
enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or Military with-  
-in the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof,  
or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said  
Treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I

Have caused the Seal of the United States to  
be affixed to these presents, and signed the  
same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington the  
Twenty first day of February in the year  
of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and five,  
and of the Independence of the United States  
of America, the Twenty Ninth.

  
M. Jefferson  
By the President,

James Madison Secretary of State



Proclamation of the Treaty with the  
Sac & Fox Tribes of Indians.

Feb 21. 1805.

1805

Recd





Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas a certain Treaty between the United States and the United Tribes of Sac and Fox Indians was concluded and signed at Saint Louis in the District of Louisiana on the third day of November last past, which treaty is in the words following.

A Treaty between the United States of America and the United Tribes of Sac and Fox Indians.

Articles of a Treaty made at Saint Louis in the District of Louisiana Between William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory and of the District of Louisiana, Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the said Territory and District, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Northwestern Tribes of Indians of the one part, and the Chiefs and Head Men of the United Sac and Fox tribes of the other part.

Article 1<sup>st</sup> - The United States receive the United Sac and Fox tribes into their friendship and protection, and the said Tribes agree to consider themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other



other power whatsoever.

Article 2<sup>d</sup> The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and of the said Indian tribes shall be as follows to wit, Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River opposite to the mouth of the Gasconade River. Thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jefferson at the distance of Thirty miles from its mouth and down the said Jefferson to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Quinsong river and up the same to a point which shall be thirty six miles in a direct line from the mouth of the said river, thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small Lake called Sakagan, thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said tribes for and in consideration of the friendship and protection of the United States which is now extended to them, of the goods (to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty Cents) which are now delivered, and of the annuity herein after stipulated to be paid do hereby cede and relinquish forever to the United States, all the lands included within the above described boundary.

Article 3<sup>d</sup> In consideration of the Cession and relinquishment of lands made in the preceding article, the United States will deliver to the said tribes at the Town of Saint Louis or some other convenient place on the Mississippi yearly

yearly and every year goods suited to the circumstances of the Indians of the value of one thousand dollars (Six hundred of which are intended for the Sac's and Four hundred for the Fox's) reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the City or place in the United States where they shall be procured. And if the said Tribes shall hereafter at an annual delivery of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in Domestic animals, Implements of Husbandry and other utensils convenient for them, or in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual delivery be furnished accordingly.

Article 4<sup>th</sup> The United States will never interrupt the said Tribes in the possession of the lands which they rightfully claim, but will on the contrary protect them in the quiet enjoyment of the same against their own Citizens and against all other white persons who may intrude upon them. And the said Tribes do hereby engage that they will never sell their lands or any part thereof to any sovereign power but the United States nor to the Citizens or subjects of any other sovereign power nor to the Citizens of the United States.

Article 5<sup>th</sup> Least the friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian Tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place but instead thereof



thereof complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other - By the said Tribes or either of them to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or one of his Deputies and by the Superintendent or other person appointed by the President to the Chiefs of the said Tribes. And it shall be the duty of the said Chiefs upon complaint being made as aforesaid to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and in like manner if any Robbery, Violence or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to the said Tribes or either of them, the person or persons so offending shall be and if found guilty punished in the like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is further agreed, that the Chiefs of the said Tribes shall to the utmost of their power exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of their tribes, and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Superintendent or other person authorized to receive it that it may be restored to the proper owner, and in cases where the exertions of the Chiefs shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen as aforesaid if sufficient proof can be obtained that such property was actually stolen by any Indian or Indians belonging to the said tribes or either of them the United States may deduct from the annuity



annuity of the said Tribes a sum equal to the value of the property which has been stolen. And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of the said Tribes a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their Citizens, provided that the property so stolen cannot be recovered and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a Citizen of the United States.

Article 6 If any citizen of the United States or other white person should form a settlement upon lands which are the property of the Sac and Fox tribes upon complaint being made thereof to the Superintendant or other person having charge of the affairs of the Indians, such intruder shall forthwith be removed.

Article 7 As long as the Lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property, the Indians belonging to the said Tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living and hunting upon them.

Article 8<sup>th</sup> As the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes are already extended to the Country inhabited by the Saukees and Foxes, and as it is provided by those laws that no person shall reside as a trader in the Indian Country without a license under the hand and Seal of the Superintendant of Indian affairs or other person appointed for the purpose by the President. The said Tribes do promise and agree that they will not suffer any trader to reside amongst them without



without such license; and that they will from time to time give notice to the Superintendent or to the Agent for their Tribes of all the traders that may be in their Country.

Article 9<sup>th</sup> In order to put a stop to the abuses and impositions which are practised upon the said Tribes by the private traders the United States will at a convenient time establish a trading house or Factory where the individuals of the said Tribes can be supplied with goods at a more reasonable rate than they have been accustomed to procure them.

Article 10 In order to evince the sincerity of their friendship and affection for the United States and a respectful deference for their advice by an act which will not only be acceptable to them but to the common father of all the nations of the earth - the said Tribes do hereby solemnly promise and agree that they will put an end to the bloody war which has heretofore raged between their tribes and those of the great and little Osages. And for the purpose of burying the Tomahawk and renewing the friendly intercourse between themselves and the Osages a meeting of their respective Chiefs shall take place at which under the direction of the above named Commissioner or the Agent of Indians residing at Saint Louis an adjustment of all their differences shall

shall be made and peace established upon a firm and lasting basis.

Article 11<sup>th</sup> As it is probable that the Government of the United States will establish a Military post at or near the mouth of the Quiescing river and as the land on the lower side of the river may not be suitable for that purpose the said Tribes hereby agree that a fort may be built either on the upper side of the Quiescing or on the right bank of the Mississippi as the one or the other may be found most convenient, and a tract of land not exceeding two miles square shall be given for that purpose. And the said Tribes do further agree that they will at all times allow to traders and other persons travelling through their Country under the authority of the United States a free and safe passage for themselves and their property of every description. And that for such passage they shall at no time and on no account whatever be subject to any toll or Exaction.

Article 12 This Treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof the said William Henry Harrison and the Chiefs and Head men of the Sac and Fox Tribes have hereunto set



set their hands and affixed their Seals.

DONE at Saint Louis in the District of Louisiana on the  
third day of November one thousand Eight hundred and four, and of the In-  
dependence of the United States the Twenty ninth.

In presence of (the words "a branch" (signed) William Henry Harrison Sealed  
of the Illinois" in the third line of the second Layouvois or Layouvia his mark & Sealed  
Article and the word "forever" in the fifth Pashepahs or the Giger his mark & Sealed  
line of the same article being first Quashquame or Jumping fish his mark & Sealed  
interlined) Outchequaha or Sun Fish his mark & Sealed

Wm Prince Secretary to the Commissioners  
John Griffin one of the Judges of the Indiana Terr.

Wm Bruff Maj. Art. & M.S.

Amos Hoddard Cap<sup>t</sup> Corps Artillery

P. Chouteau

Ch. Gratiot

Aug Chouteau

Vigo

J Worrell St. M. State Artillery

J Delaunay

Sworn Interpreters

Joseph Barron

Hyppolite Bolon his mark

#### Additional Article

It is agreed that nothing in this  
Treaty contained shall affect the  
claim of any individual or in-  
dividuals who may have obtained  
grants of land from the Spanish  
Government and which are not  
included within the general bounda-  
ry line laid down in this Treaty.  
Provided that such grant have  
at any time been made known  
to the said Tribes and recognized  
by them.

Now be it known, That I Thomas Jefferson  
SON, President of the United States of America, having seen and  
considered the said Treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent  
of



of the Senate thereof, accept, ratify and confirm the same and every clause  
and Article thereof.

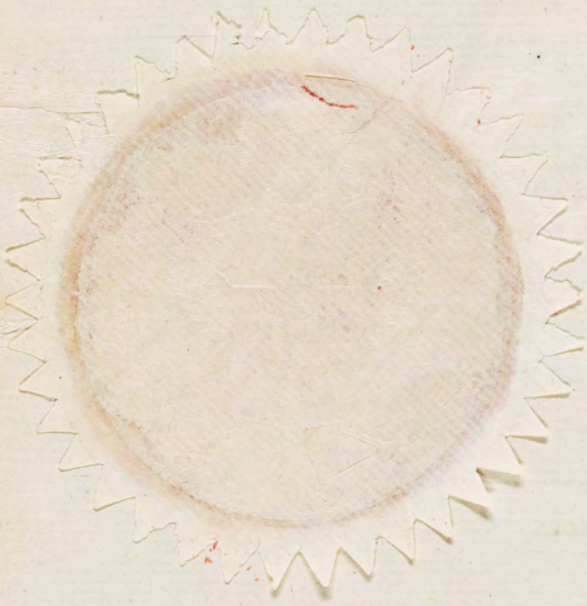
In Testimony whereof I have caused  
the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington the Twenty  
fifth day of January in the year of our Lord  
one thousand Eight Hundred and Five; and  
of the Independence of the United States  
of America, the Twenty Ninth.

W. Jefferson

By the President,

James Madison Secretary of State.





- 1804. -

Ratification of the treaty with  
the Sac and Fox Indians of  
the 2<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1804.

Date of Treaty Nov. 3. 1804  
Date of Ratification Jan. 25. 1805

photo





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In Senate of the United States.

January 17 1805.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treaty, made between the United States and the tribes of Sac and Fox Indians; —

Whereupon,

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein) that the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made at St. Louis, on the third day of November, 1804, between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians.

Attest.

Senr: A. C. [Signature] Secretary.



Treaty with  
the Sac & Fox  
Indians

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